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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner | Wesley Castles, Chairman | Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-135 | 4 | MAY 15, 1954

April Employment Rises 2,200 Above March Total

April employment in Montana industries rose 2,200 above that in March, but fell 700 short of the level reached in April, 1953. Estimate of number of wage earners on payrolls as of April 15 gives 149,100 this year, while 149,800 were employed on the same date in 1953; March employment was 146,900. This is the first April since 1950 to fall short of the same month in the previous year.

Seasonal Influence Curtailed

Seasonal factors are predominant in the rise of employment totals above March figures, though the advance this year is not up to the usual rise from March to April. Comparisons for the years 1949 to 1953 show April to have exceeded March in employment by margins of 6,300, 6,900, 5,600, 6,700, and 3,600, while the gain this year is 2,200. Weather gets a good share of the blame for this sluggishness.

Construction Adds 900 Workers

The spring upturn in employment is marked by gains of 900 in construction wage earners from March to April. Work on dams, pipelines, highways and bridges accounts for 700 of that number. Transportation and utilities provided another 500 of gain, most of which was in interstate railroads. Retail trade employed 700 more in April than in March; service industries added 400; manufacturing was up 200, mostly due to resumption of lumber activities; but metal mining fell 500 below the month ago figure, reflecting an annual outmigration of miners to farm and construction jobs for the summer period.

Reduced from Year Ago

The cyclical trend represented in the loss of 700 by comparison with figures for April, 1953, points to a levelling off in number of job openings in the state. The year produced declines of 800 in manufacturing, 800 in transportation and utilities, 300 in contract construction and 300 in industry services, which are only partially offset by gains of 100 in mining, 100 in wholesale trade, 200 in finance, insurance and real estate, and 1,100 in government jobs with federal, state and local units.

Interstate Railroads Down 1,000

Specific fields of industry in which the decline appears are: lumber and timber products, with 500 fewer employed this April than last; food processing industries, with a decline of 300; construction of residences, business structures and public buildings reduced 500; interstate railroads are down 1,000 from a year ago, because of curtailed track maintenance work and smaller mechanical crews to handle modernized equipment.

POOL OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS REMAINS UNSEASONALLY LARGE AT CLOSE OF APRIL

Montana's pool of unemployed workers remained unseasonally large at the close of April, exceeding that of a year ago by 2,900 applicants, two years ago by 3,200 and three years ago by 1,900, though not as high by 2,500 as in the adjustment year of 1950. The following count of work-applicants at offices of the employment service in Montana, in representative months of each of the years 1949 to the present, furnishes graphic basis for comparison.

	Work-Applicant Count in Review					
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
January	12,270	10,616	10,370	11,685	18,048	11,768
March	11,075	9,323	9,392	10,844	16,085	12,484
April	8,945	6,043	5.705	7,048	11,435	8,268
May	5,600*	4,324	3,276	4,312	6,755	4,912
July		3,249	2,191	3,260	3,920	3,864
September		2,288	1,388	2,304	2,578	3,523
November		5,048	4,135	4,341	5,349	6,551

*Estimated.

Back-to-Work Movement Retarded

The pool of available labor on April 1 was 1,700 above that of each of the two preceding years but at the end of the month around 3,000 above the same years. Usual back-to-work movement in outdoor and seasonal industries, particularly in construction, railroad maintenance, on farms and in forest, lagged perceptibly behind that of previous seasons. At least part of the cause was adverse weather conditions, though highway contract employment defied the weather and shows a healthy margin over last year's figures.

Some Improvement Expected in May

Encouraging prospects for re-employment are reported for May. New building projects whose staffing was postponed for better weather are already getting under way. Farm employment demand is reported to be increased by the delays suffered in April. Logging and lumbering is recovering somewhat tardily from its winter lethargy, faced by a market demand for its products which is still below that of recent years. The principal remaining cause for concern is prevalance of a work stoppage at building of the aluminum plant in the Flathead, where 1,200 men were idled by an early April wage issue and are still awaiting action toward settlement. At East Helena 300 men are out in protest against a staffing change which they interpret as a compelling speedup.

Where Jobless Applicants Are

Heaviest concentrations of job applicants are reported in Kalispell, Great Falls, Missoula, Billings, and Butte, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the state total; and in Helena, Bozeman, Livingston, Polson, and Glasgow, in each of which more than 250 jobless persons are centered. The Kalispell area, including Libby and Columbia, Falls, had 1,682 jobseekers as of the last of April, the same level as at the beginning of the month. Great Falls had 1,210, Missoula 1,027, Billings 987, and Butte 781.

More Employed on Highways

Increase of 375 highway workers in April over March is indicated in the monthly progress report of the highway commission. Contractors on 38 state highway contracts employed 650 men, 19 bridges had an aggregate of 175, and 15 men were employed on gravel crushing contracts. The highway commission itself had 695 in its maintenance crews, for a total of 1,535 as compared with 1,270 a year ago, 1,700 in April, 1952 and 1,460 in the same month of 1951.

Road Backlog is Doubled

Further employment demands are anticipated for manning 30 road construction contracts on 265 miles of highway and four bridges to cost a quarter of a million dollars, upon which work was not yet in progress as April closed. This backlog of highway employment potential is fully double that of the same period in recent years, bespeaking substantial demand for road and bridge workers in the months ahead.

Less Employment by Railroads

Shrinkage in the number of railroad employees, in shop repair, maintenance of equipment and rail lines, and in train operations, is reported from most railway centers in the state, as compared to past seasons. This shrinkage is ascribed in part to improved mechanical devices, and in part to decreased tonnage of goods being transported. General economic conditions reflect directly into volume of traffic on the rails.

Lack Mass Employment Projects

Construction projects of the magnitude of Hungry Horse and Canyon Ferry dams are absent from the construction picture this year. Suspension of work on the aluminum plant at Columbia Falls makes uncertain the effect of releasing about 1,200 men in that already surplus labor area. Tiber dam construction appears to be suf-

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LABOR MARKET REFLECTORS

Employment—	April 1954	March 1954	April 1953	April Average 1949-1953
Industrial Employment	149,100	146,900	149,800	145,500
New Job Applicants	2,676	3,097	2,539	2,598
Job Applicants, End of Month	8,945	11,075	6,043	7,700

Insured Unemployment—	May 7 1954	April 9 1954	May 9 1953	Average May Week 1949-1953
New and Renewal Claims	357	852	268	264
Unemployed Weeks Filed	4,707	7,476	2,960	3,707
Total Unemployment Claims	5,064	8,328	3,228	3,971

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary May 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(131 jobseekers; 62 men, 69 women; 29 men and 15 women over 45) Labor demand developed slowly in April. Old high school building has been removed, new one begun, 45 men on the job, will be 60 when in full swing. Smelter employment steady, normal turnover. Callbacks by trade establishments appear to be less than normal spring volume.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(987 jobseekers; 700 men, 287 women; 253 men and 45 women over 45) Construction got under way in April, with prospect of all skills being absorbed by May 15. New bank and super-market now building, fully staffed. Railroad employment is below that of 1953, though two extra gangs have been hired in the area. Chrome mine lost miners who returned to farms for the summer, Roundup miners being recruited. Coal mines there laid off 70 more in April. All qualified agricultural workers employed; Texan migrants arriving a month early for sugar beet season.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(380 jobseekers; 298 men, 82 women; 12 men and 3 women over 45) Crew of 48 women at seed sorting plant completed season run in April. Construction held up by adverse weather, contracts on school building and college dormitories to be let in May. Two road jobs were halted during April by weather, hiring interrupted. Cement plant at Trident is on slow schedule, awaiting upsurge of seasonal orders.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(781 jobseekers; 440 men, 231 women; 231 men and 81 women over 45) Little change during April in the local labor market. Miner hiring is limited to men of proven experience. No major construction projects in locality, though a housing contract and one new commercial building will be up for contract in May. Employment demand in trade and service circles is below normal.

CUT BANK—(143 jobseekers; 104 men, 39 women; 34 men and 13 women over 45) Ample labor supply in nearly all occupations, demand less than normal in April. Weather a principal factor in retarding construction and agriculture. Oil field demand is light, though eight new wells have been located for drilling, including a deep test.

DILLON—(66 jobseekers; 43 men, 23 women; 25 men and 14 women over 45) New road job west of Dillon using 25 men. Mining demand light, several small mines yet to open for season. Employment by trade concerns remains at low winter level.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(253 jobseekers; 200 men, 53 women; 69 men and 17 women over 45) Construction slow in starting during April, due to late spring. Business area burned two years ago is to be cleared for new building projects. One housing venture starts in May, another already in preliminary stages. Airport hangar to be begun in May, two small contracts at Fort Peck, and a highway job at Saco will absorb building labor.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(91 jobseekers; 68 men, 23 women; 32 men and 7 women over 45) Fifty-five units of housing in three projects getting started. Oil field employment is slow, though Wibaux is showing an increase.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(1,210 jobseekers; 906 men, 304 women; 312 men and 75 women over 45) Supply of building craftsmen ample as demand is slow in developing. Airbase contracts doing preliminary work. Construction program including hospital and dental clinic at the base, homes, overpass, rerouting of highway east, will consume supply by June. Surplus of railroad, trade, and service workers. Carpenter and labor wage rate increase granted. In-migrants are numerous, above normal.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(170 jobseekers; 133 men, 37 women; 59 men and 12 women over 45) Woods workers and construction skills dominate the files, with a liberal sprinkling of clerical and sales persons for whom employment demand is slow. There is less construction in sight than a year ago. Sawmill demand is strengthening and may relieve the unemployment situation materially in coming months.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(154 jobseekers; 90 men, 64 women; 19 men and 8 women over 45) Employment is generally above that in recent years, but unemployment is also at a higher level. Outlook is good for nearly full employment with the resumption of construction and railroad work. The flood control project now employs 50 men, will expand next month. Three school buildings are under way. Two bridges and 20 miles of highway surfacing are also in progress. The backlog of new projects is thin, and may lead to reduction of labor demand in late summer.

HELENA, Canyon Ferry, White Sulphur Springs, Townsend, Boulder, Garrison—(467 jobseekers; 374 men, 93 women; 150 men and 25 women over 45) Influx of workers expecting jobs on the pipeline resulted in surplus in April, as work was curtailed in face of adverse weather. Construction employment is increasing but is not up to expectations. Smelter is hiring for replacement only, brick plant has only a part-crew on the job, due to surplus stock. Sawmills are inactive as yet.

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Pool of Unemployed Workers Remains Large

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ficiently staffed for the present. Housing projects, business buildings, school structures, highway jobs, and the interstate pipeline, will make some inroads into the present labor supply, but not in sufficient volume to drain it.

Farm Demand May Use More Men

Farming employment gives promise of absorbing greater numbers than usual, to atone for the delays of a late spring, but that effect would be more or less temporary. The usual farm labor supply is in migratory workers, an ample supply of which appears to be developing with the season. Already considerable numbers of farm workers have come in from states to the southward, and most of them have found work at jobs usually spurned by resident labor.

Schools Will Augment Supply

With closing of schools in June a considerable impetus may be expected to be given the total labor supply. Registration of schoolroom applicants for summer work is reported as having begun in some areas in April. Most of the classroom labor is unskilled, sprinkled with a limited amount of skills in construction and maintenance.

SEVEN YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1947	127.8	127.6	128.6	130.6	134.8	138.0	142.0	142.0	141.0	141.6	141.2	141.7	136.4
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.6
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.2	149.8	153.7	158.2	160.1	160.4	161.5	159.8	156.7	155.8	154.4
1954	146.9	145.7	146.9	149.1									

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary May 1

(Continued from Page Two)

KALISPELL, Hungry Horse, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(1,682 jobseekers; 1,454 men, 228 women; 384 men and 10 women over 45) Active file of job applicants remained about stationary through April, due largely to idling of 1,200 men at the aluminum plant construction early in that month. Settlement chances are obscure. Trade and service employment is showing little spring impetus. Logging and lumbering will resume operations in May, delayed by late snowfall.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(163 jobseekers; 122 men, 41 women; 51 men and 21 women over 45) Construction work opened in April, road work active but building program not up to past two years. Labor supply probably sufficient for the season. Farm labor shortages occurred in April but are in balance now, with likelihood of June-July shortage. Transient labor about in normal supply.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(330 jobseekers; 225 men, 105 women; 32 men and 12 women over 45) Labor supply adequate except for irrigators and experienced farm workers. Construction getting into full gear in May. Housing project of 18 units, overpass, bridge, powerline, road jobs, and building of residences and water intake have launched seasonal hiring. About 60 went on railroad track work in April. Train crews have been called back after a layoff, while shops are closed first half of May because of lack of repair work. Affects 335 men, about 60 laid off permanently.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Forsyth, Colstrip, Terry—(225 jobseekers; 176 men, 49 women; 60 men and 16 women over 45) Hiring is near normal level except in railroad work, where curtailment continues. One extra gang will start in May. Construction showed activity last half of April and outside contractors are recalling crew members from here. Common labor is in surplus.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior, Thompson Falls—(1,027 jobseekers; 785 men, 242 women; 295 men and 79 women over 45) Spring return to work is slower now than a year ago, leaving an over supply of building skills, ample at least until midsummer. Logging outfits are getting back into the woods but local labor supply is sufficient. In comparison, demand for farm labor is more nearly normal.

POLSON, Hot Springs—(293 jobseekers; 250 men, 43 women; 80 men and 15 women over 45) Logging operations are delayed in their season start by deep snow in the high levels. Plywood plant preparations progressing slowly. Closing of aluminum plant construction at Columbia Falls sent 50 Polson workers home, looking for other jobs.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad, Tiber Dam—(122 jobseekers; 96 men and 26 women; 15 men and 4 women over 45) Employment situation improved moderately in April. Tiber dam expanded its force by 100 and excavation has started for the dam itself. Four road jobs in the area, heavy duty operators and experienced road men have been in demand. Building contractors at Shelby and Conrad have most of the available building labor in their crews. Extra gangs have been sent out by the railroad. Oil activity still dormant. Transients abundant, mostly from west.

SIDNEY—(161 jobseekers; 144 men, 17 women; 59 men and 2 women over 45)—Construction hiring fairly active in April, but considerable time lost. Sugar plant will form summer crews shortly. New school building starting at Fairview. Road construction not yet fully manned. Oil exploration hiring is much below last two seasons. Farm hiring active despite late spring. Texas in-migrants already arriving.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(109 jobseekers; 93 men, 16 women; 24 men and 1 woman over 45)—Jobs in seasonal agriculture and construction work trimmed the active file by fifty percent in April. Residences, telephone line, three business buildings and new road construction have used supply of construction labor. Employment is less than in 1953 but no surplus anticipated.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	April 1954 (2)	March 1954 (3)	April 1953	Mar. '54 to April '54	April '53 to April '54
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	149,100	146,900	149,800	2,200	— 700
Manufacturing	16,400	16,200	17,200	200	— 800
Durable goods	9,300	9,200	10,000	100	— 700
Lumber and timber products	4,700	4,500	5,200	200	— 500
Primary metals	3,500	3,600	3,600	— 100	— 100
Other (4)	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	— 100
Nondurable goods	7,100	7,000	7,200	100	— 100
Food and kindred products	3,300	3,300	3,600	0	— 300
Printing and publishing	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Other (5)	2,300	2,200	2,100	100	200
Mining	11,400	11,900	11,300	— 500	100
Metal mining	8,000	8,500	8,000	— 500	0
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	900	900	1,000	0	— 100
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,500	2,500	2,300	0	200
Contract construction	8,200	7,300	8,500	900	— 300
Contractors, building construction	2,700	2,600	3,200	100	— 500
Contractors, other than building	2,700	2,000	2,600	700	100
Contractors, special trade	2,800	2,700	2,700	100	100
Transportation and utilities	22,000	21,500	22,800	500	— 800
Interstate railroads	12,900	12,600	13,900	300	—1,000
Transportation except railroads	3,600	3,500	3,500	100	100
Utilities including communication	5,500	5,400	5,400	100	100
Trade	38,500	37,800	38,400	700	100
Wholesale trade	8,600	8,600	8,500	0	100
Retail trade	29,900	29,200	29,900	700	0
General merchandise and apparel	5,500	5,300	6,000	200	— 500
Food stores	4,300	4,200	4,200	100	100
Eating and drinking establishments	7,400	7,100	7,200	300	200
Automotive and filling stations	5,800	5,700	5,700	100	100
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,900	6,900	6,800	0	100
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,000	5,000	4,800	0	200
Services and miscellaneous	18,700	18,300	19,000	400	— 300
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc	3,200	2,800	3,000	400	200
Personal services	2,200	2,200	2,300	0	— 100
Other (6)	13,300	13,300	13,700	0	— 400
Government	28,900	28,900	27,800	0	1,100
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	14,300	14,100	14,400	200	— 100
Selected Industries					
Manufacturing	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	— 100
Transportation and utilities	2,500	2,400	2,600	100	— 100
Trade	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,400	3,300	3,300	100	100

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 582 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 910 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN APRIL, 1954, AND APRIL, 1953

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Wk. 5-7	
	April 1954		April 1953		April 1954		April 1953		April, 1954				April, 1953					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1954	1953
Anaconda	40	14	72	19	131	30	96	14	66	14	80	25	50	16	66	19	108	80
*Billings	333	86	287	59	987	394	675	179	301	318	619	239	331	78	409	189	564	350
Bozeman	158	36	134	56	380	128	106	33	163	75	238	78	269	96	365	139	143	39
Butte	229	27	162	27	781	74	552	61	60	5	65	13	104	4	108	17	524	371
Cut Bank	24	13	22	9	143	56	122	44	31	23	54	16	41	26	67	21	65	78
Dillon	29	13	74	31	66	21	91	32	15	109	124	51	16	94	110	51	34	19
*Glasgow	148	40	106	23	253	86	95	18	127	84	211	70	137	76	213	56	94	13
Glendive	77	25	68	28	91	25	59	12	123	90	213	66	88	33	121	33	52	38
*Great Falls	451	142	267	78	1,210	406	547	166	339	255	594	236	285	277	562	165	613	333
Hamilton	34	12	29	19	170	48	94	31	40	143	183	26	72	123	195	32	138	50
Havre	125	44	93	46	154	52	117	42	191	164	355	155	191	137	328	145	65	19
Helena	142	56	261	116	467	179	347	116	181	80	261	124	208	111	319	145	227	160
*Kalispell	226	86	289	69	1,682	612	1,189	378	44	12	56	18	96	6	102	32	1,000	646
Lewistown	74	15	106	28	163	57	79	5	52	104	156	64	55	52	107	31	119	48
Livingston	102	35	96	24	330	113	185	42	105	71	176	82	102	67	169	66	151	94
*Miles City	48	20	50	15	225	86	70	11	80	105	185	81	102	112	214	65	135	74
*Missoula	121	35	146	46	1,027	340	804	236	269	97	366	152	318	77	395	134	524	350
*Polson	50	15	22	8	293	97	201	39	18	11	29	10	23	10	33	11	259	179
Shelby	151	29	42	16	122	14	35	3	137	129	266	66	66	133	199	84	65	36
Sidney	57	17	52	19	161	39	82	14	91	120	211	52	90	52	142	45	94	59
Wolf Point	57	14	42	12	109	51	91	32	58	80	138	48	68	79	147	53	90	82
Closed Offices			119	33			406	127					184	126	310	118		300
TOTALS	2,676	774	2,539	781	8,945	2,908	6,043	1,635	2,491	2,089	4,580	1,672	2,896	1,785	4,681	1,651	5,064	3,228

*Office Area Consolidations—Malta with Glasgow; Fort Benton with Great Falls; Libby with Kalispell; Forsyth with Miles City and Billings; Thompson Falls with Missoula and Polson.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. (1) 1954	Mar. (2) 1954	April 1953	Apr. (1) 1954	Mar. (2) 1954	April 1953	Apr. (1) 1954	Mar. (2) 1954	April 1953
INDUSTRY									
All Manufacturing	$77.89	$76.77	$79.03	39.5	39.0	41.0	1.97	1.97	1.93
Durable goods	77.00	76.71	81.32	39.7	39.4	41.5	1.94	1.95	1.96
Primary metals	73.96	73.96	88.48	39.1	39.1	45.7	1.89	1.89	1.94
Nondurable goods	79.28	76.86	75.59	39.1	38.5	40.1	2.03	2.00	1.89
Food and kindred products	63.50	65.48	61.28	39.3	39.8	40.4	1.62	1.64	1.53
All Mining	78.09	77.55	89.41	37.3	37.2	41.5	2.09	2.09	2.16
Metal mining	73.61	73.56	90.61	36.5	36.5	42.5	2.02	2.02	2.13
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	75.31	76.47	72.17						
Transportation (except railrds)	87.46	90.28	85.42						
Utilities and communication	69.64	69.96	65.53	40.1	40.2	39.0	1.74	1.74	1.68

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

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